

present MMS conclusions regarding the significance of those effects.

Environmental Assessments are used as a basis for determining whether or not approval of the proposals constitutes major Federal actions that significantly affect the quality of the human environment in the sense of NEPA Section 102(2)(C). A FONSI is prepared in those instances where the MMS finds that approval will not result in significant effects on the quality of the human environment. The FONSI briefly presents the basis for that finding and includes a summary or copy of the EA.

This notice constitutes the public notice of availability of environmental documents required under the NEPA Regulations.

Dated: April 28, 1997.

**Chris C. Oynes,**

*Regional Director, Gulf of Mexico, OCS Region.*

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 731-TA-761-762 (Preliminary)]

### Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors From the Republic of Korea and Taiwan

#### Determinations

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act),<sup>2</sup> that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from the Republic of Korea (Korea)<sup>3</sup> and Taiwan<sup>4</sup> of static random access memory semiconductors (SRAMs),<sup>5</sup> that

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR § 207.2(f)).

<sup>2</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1673b(a).

<sup>3</sup> Chairman Miller not participating.

<sup>4</sup> Chairman Miller and Commissioner Crawford not participating.

<sup>5</sup> The imported products subject to these investigations are synchronous, asynchronous, and specialty SRAMs, whether assembled or unassembled. Assembled SRAMs include all package types. Unassembled SRAMs include processed wafers or dice, uncut dice, and cut dice. Processed wafers produced in Korea and Taiwan, but packaged or assembled into memory modules in a third country, are included in the scope; wafers produced in a third country and assembled or packaged in Korea or Taiwan are not included in the scope. The scope of the investigations also includes modules containing SRAMs. Such modules include single in-line memory modules (SIPs), single in-line memory modules (SIMMs),

are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, as amended,<sup>6</sup> the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in section 207.21 of the Commission's rules upon notice from the Department of Commerce (Commerce) of an affirmative preliminary determination in the investigations under section 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determination is negative, upon notice of an affirmative final determination in that investigation under section 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

#### Background

On February 25, 1997, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by Micron Technology, Inc., Boise, ID, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of SRAMs from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan. Accordingly, effective February 25, 1997, the Commission instituted antidumping Investigations Nos. 731-TA-761-762 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of March 5, 1997.<sup>7</sup> The conference was held in Washington, DC, on March 18, 1997, and all persons who

dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs), memory cards, or other collections of SRAMs, whether unmounted or mounted on a circuit board. The SRAMs subject to these investigations are provided for in subheadings 8542.13.80 and 8473.30.10 through 8473.30.90 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

<sup>6</sup> 61 FR 37818 (July 22, 1996).

<sup>7</sup> 62 FR 10073.

requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determination in this investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on April 11, 1997. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3036 (April 1997), entitled "Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Investigations Nos. 731-TA-761-762 (Preliminary)."

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 28, 1997.

**Donna R. Koehnke,**

*Secretary.*

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-750 (Final)]

### Vector Supercomputers From Japan

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Scheduling of the final phase of an antidumping investigation.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of the final phase of antidumping investigation No. 731-TA-750 (Final) under section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1673d(b)) (the Act) to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of less-than-fair-value imports from Japan of vector supercomputers, provided for in heading 8471 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.<sup>1</sup>

For further information concerning the conduct of this phase of the investigation, hearing procedures, and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and C (19 CFR part 207), as amended by 61 FR 37818, July 22, 1996. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** April 1, 1997.

<sup>1</sup> For purposes of this investigation, Commerce has defined the subject merchandise as "all vector supercomputers, whether new or used, and whether in assembled or unassembled form, as well as vector supercomputer spare parts, repair parts, upgrades, and system software shipped to fulfill the requirements of a contract for the sale and, if included, maintenance of a vector supercomputer. A vector supercomputer is any computer with a vector hardware unit as an integral part of its central processing unit boards."